Alabama.

Population — 1921.

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
OCTOBER 8, 1920

Alabama's Showing in Population and the Reason

Alabama's increase in population, while not so great as had been anticipated, [illegible]l is a substantial gain. Generally it was b[illegible]d by well-informed persons that this state w[illegible] be shown by the census figures to have mor[illegible] than the 2,347,295 reported by the census bure[illegible]. The gain of 9.8 per cent appears a small on[illegible] for a state that is known to have made remarkable progress in every line of industry. There can be but one explanation for the seemingly small increase—the exodus from the farms to the cities and the great number of negroes who have left South South Alabama farms and North Alabama towns for the North.

The larger cities of the state all have made substantial gains in population. The Birmingham district showed a large gain, as also did the Anniston district. In fact ,all of the larger towns increased substantially in population. There were, however, a number of smaller towns and a larger number of counties, mostly in South Alabama, in which the population decreased during the past ten years. In others the gain in population was small. This, probably, was due in a measure, to people moving from the farms and the small villages to neighboring cities, drawn thither by the promise of more money and less hard work in earning it, and the continued movement of negroes to northern industrial centers.

It is known that for months, more than two years in fact, negroes have been leaving country districts in Alabama for the North where they are promised higher wages and greater racial liberties. Of course, they do not get either, but once the negro moves to another state he is helpless to return. He does not find things as they were pictured to him, and he discovers too late that he cannot make enough money to get back to the South.

The exodus of negroes is making farm labor scarce in many Alabama districts, and, incidentally it is making the farmer's lot more difficult. After a time the Alabama negroes will find that the best place for them is in Alabama, and they will stop trying to find an Eldorado in the North. Many of those who left this state already have returned. Others are only waiting until they can save enough to bring them back, but in the meantime the belief continues to prevail among many that fancy wages and ideal living conditions are to be found in the North by the Southern negro, and they continue going there, leaving Southern homes where for years they were happy and contented.

The problem of checking the negro exodus equals that of finding a remedy for the movement of white rural residents to the cities and towns. A remedy for both is needed, but as yet none has been found. The trend from the country to the towns is not confined to Alabama, or to the South. It prevails all over the country and in some of the Eastern states there are hundreds of abandoned farms, those who formerly tilled them having moved to some city. In the Northwest thousands of farmers in the grain belt have sought homes in Canada, one report saying one hundred thousand American farmers had bought vast tracts of land in Alberta, on which they will locate in the spring. This latter exodus is a most surprising one, and appears entirely without a reasonable explanation. It does not hurt the South, but it does show that there must be discontent in the Northwest among rural residents, and it must be considered with the general question of farm abandonment.

Analyzed, the Alabama census figures show that the cities and towns of Alabama and the counties in the industrial sections of the state have grown substantially in population while the strictly rural sections and the smaller towns and villages have either lost in population or have made such small gains as to be inconsequential. It is not a gratifying showing for the State-at-large, and it should give Alabamians something to think over in a serious way. A remedy for the causes which have led to the small census showing must be found.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Florida.

Population - 1921.

DEATHS IN 1920 INCREASE 228 WHILE BIRTHS GREATER BY 279 THAN IN 1919, REPORTS SHOW

JACKSONVILLE FLA METROPOLIS
DECEMBER 31, 1920

An increase of 279 is shown in the births of the city during 1920 over those of 1919 and an increase of 228 in the deaths during 1920 there being 478 more births than deaths during the past year.

The white births for the past year weer 1205 showing an increase of 178 over those of 1919 and the colored births for the same period of time were 812, showing an increase of 101 over those of the preceding year.

An increase of 216 white deaths is shown for the year and an increase of 113 colored deaths.

Among the births the males seem to predominate there being 65 more white male births than female and 92 more colored males than females.

A decrease of 32 is showni n the deaths of non-residents, for 1920, over the preceding year.

A distinct decrease is shown in the number of suicides for the two years there being, ten in 1919 and only six for the past year.

A decrease of four is also shown in the number of violent deaths, 1920 having 120 and 1919 124. Very little decrease is shown in the number of homicides for the two years; there being 35 during 1919 and 33 for 1920, a decrease of two.

DEATHS 1920

Month	White M	White F	White Total	Colored M	Colored F	Colored Total	Non-Residents W	Non-Residents B	Non-Residents Total	Grand Total
January....	45	31	76	42	25	67	22	5	27	143
February...	53	38	91	52	56	108	37	12	49	199
March.....	50	38	88	48	48	96	25	13	38	184
April.....	35	18	53	22	36	58	13	4	17	111
May.....	23	25	48	28	30	58	14	5	19	106
June.....	23	19	42	31	30	61	9	9	18	103
July.....	26	27	53	31	27	58	11	3	14	111
August.....	27	21	48	31	34	65	10	3	13	113
September..	25	23	48	41	33	74	13	12	25	122
October.....	24	29	53	35	29	64	5	7	12	117
November..	28	26	54	39	26	65	12	5	17	119
December...	28	23	51	32	27	59	15	6	21	110
Totals	387	318	705	432	402	834	186	84	270	1539

BIRTHS 1920

	White M	White F	White Total	Colored M	Colored F	Colored Total	Grand Total
January	62	50	112	47	28	75	187
February	61	58	119	38	40	78	197
March	57	40	97	43	33	76	173
April	39	38	77	34	23	57	134
May	40	41	81	29	25	54	135
June	39	41	80	56	23	59	139
July	60	50	110	35	27	62	172
August	52	53	105	32	32	64	169
September	62	57	119	49	26	75	194
October	54	51	105	36	33	69	174
November	54	36	90	39	30	69	159
December	52	47	99	28	34	62	161
Totals	635	570	1205	452	360	812	2017

DEATHS 1919

Month	White M	White F	White Total	Colored M	Colored F	Colored Total	Non-Residents W	Non-Residents B	Non-Residents Total	Grand Total
January	41	31	72	27	42	69	23	10	33	141
February ...	31	28	59	27	17	44	21	12	33	103
March	34	24	58	31	29	60	27	12	39	118
April	30	16	46	34	43	77	14	5	19	123
May	22	13	35	21	34	55	15	6	21	90
June	23	19	42	36	28	64	10	4	14	106
July	24	11	35	29	14	43	12	5	17	78
August	22	19	41	26	21	47	7	8	15	88
September ..	29	14	43	27	19	46	15	6	21	89
October	29	17	46	30	41	71	10	17	27	117
November ..	33	22	55	32	41	73	25	7	32	128
December ..	39	18	57	42	30	72	23	8	31	129
Total	357	232	589	362	359	721	202	100	302	1,310

BIRTHS 1919

	White M	White F	White Total	Colored M	Colored F	Colored Total	Grand Total
January	41	43	94	16	26	42	136
February	45	31	76	24	24	48	124
March	37	41	78	36	25	61	139
April	46	36	82	21	37	58	140
May	36	44	80	25	28	53	133
June	38	28	66	26	18	44	110
July	32	36	68	20	20	40	108
August	51	50	101	37	30	67	168
September ...	49	49	98	33	52	85	183
October	49	42	91	37	29	66	157
November	46	53	99	33	43	76	175
December	46	48	94	37	34	71	165
Total	526	501	1,027	345	366	711	1,738

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Population — 1921.

General

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MARCH 13, 1921

Racial Shifting of Population

WHETHER the centre of population in the United States be, as quaintly determined by the official Census Bureau, on the edge of Bloomington, Ind., or, as more logically ascertained, near Cincinnati, the interesting fact is undisturbed that the bulk of native population of the older British stock, from six to nine generations American, lives south of the fortieth parallel. From the Southern boundary of Pennsylvania, 39 degrees 43 minutes, Mason and Dixon line, which extended across the continent, leaves south of it nearly half the populous Middle West to the Rockies, and almost nine-tenths of California. Southward to the Gulf and Mexico is the vast area of the old South and the older-settled Far West. Early domestic emigration carried the Southerners of the older British blood into Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, into Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and even into Indian Territory, now Oklahoma; Kansas and Nebraska. While yet the South hoped to make the Far West a slave-holding region, Southerners poured into California.

The South, from Mason and Dixon ine, and its extension to the Mississippi, as grown in population for more than a entury, mainly from natural increase, nd comparatively little from foreign im- igration. Domestic immigration has lways sent South mainly men and omen of the same blood as the Southern hites. In the decade just closed, when mmigration was almost suspended, the d South, perhaps for the first time in s history, grew in population a trifle ster than the country as a whole, ough in that time it lost some hundred ousands of its negro population by migration to the Northern cities.

The growth was largely due to the gh birth rate of the native white pop- lation. Only in the South and parts f the Far West has the birth rate of Americans sprung from the older British mmigration which remained relatively high. The census of 1920 shows that, although in the United States as a whole more than half the population is urban, the great bulk of the population in all the Southern States below Maryland is still rural. The South is now the only part of the United States with relatively cheap and good land within easy reach of markets by railways or rivers, and domestic immigration is turning southward. Farmers, tired of the long droughts and severe winters of the Dakotas, and of other regions well north of the fortieth parallel, are attracted by lands in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the cooler and higher regions of Georgia and Alabama. Florida has long steadily attracted domestic immigrants from the North, and Texas includes im nigrants from every State in the Union.

The old superstition that the white man cannot work the fields of the South is pretty nearly exploded, now that it no longer affords excuse for the preservation of a "peculiar institution." As a matter of fact, Jefferson Davis' brothers worked with their father upon the plantation in Mississippi, directing and helping the slaves, for the father of Davis was too poor a man to let his children grow up in idleness, though young Jefferson was kept at school, and his elder brother Robert became a rich planter, with a plantation ideally managed. It was after seven years of seclusion and reading in Robert Davis' library that Jefferson Davis descended upon politics.

With the increased immigration from the North the South is quickening its business pace. At the same time the Northern immigrant is making acquaintance with that unfamiliar human product the Anglo-Briton of the Midi, the only man of British blood sprung from ancestors living from six to nine generations under the semi-tropical conditions prevailing throughout the greater part of the South. The civil war showed that the long residence of men of British origin in the South had not lessened their endurance, their fighting capacity, or their energy. The smiling openness, the unsuspicious good will of the Southerner, and his boundless hospitality seem to prove that all these generations beneath the suns of his native region have warmed him into something considerably different from his British ancestors, and even less like his blood kin of New England.

As a matter of fact, the latitude of the Mason and Dixon line in Europe cuts about 125 miles South of Constantinople, Naples and Madrid, and reaches the Atlantic about 50 miles North of Lisbon. Most of the South, therefore, is in the same latitude of the region extending from Northern Asia Minor, Northern Greece, Southern Italy and Central Spain, to Northern Arabia, Egypt, 350 miles South of the Mediterranean, and the heart of the Sahara, though the European and African climate is, of course, far warmer in winter than that of the Southern States. Perhaps, although the suns of the South have warmed the Southerner into a true man of the Midi, the not infrequent frosts of his winter have saved him from enervation.

When the full details of the last census are in, the race problem in the South may show a slightly different face and a decidedly different promise. The Northern cities thus far heard from show a remarkable increase in their colored population. New York's white population increased just under 17 per cent., its colored population just under 67 per cent. Boston's white population increased a shade under 11½ per cent., its colored population over 20½ per cent. Baltimore, on the other hand, showed a far greater increase in its white than in its colored population. The Northern cities have been drawing upon the colored population of the South. Full returns will show a decided increase in the number of Northern whites living in the South. In other words, the South is slowly growing whiter and the North is showing a slightly darker tinge. A map shading would hardly indicate the change as yet, but it seems to have begun, and the cheap lands of the South hold out a perpetual invitation to the Northern whites. Upon this subject the census of 1930 may have something to say of great interest and significance.

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
JUNE 24, 1921

A Population Puzzle

The annual conference of the National sociation for the Advancement of Colored People, which opens at Detroit, ine 26, may provide something explanary on surprising race figures just made ublic by the Census Bureau from the 20 report. Contrary to expectation, the reatest increase in the Negro population etween 1910 and 1920 was not in the outhern States where by far the greater ercentage of the race lives, but in the North and West. The difference is so triking that illumination would be a valuable contribution, as in the decade between 1910 and 1920 the increase in the Negro population was only 635,250, or 6.5 per cent, little more than 50 per cent of the gain between 1900 and 1910, which was 11.2 per cent. But the astonishing feature of the census report is that in the South the Negro increase amounted to only 1.9 per cent between 1910 and 1920, against 43.3 per cent in the North and 55.1 per cent in the West.

In the South the total Negro population was 8,749,427 in 1910 and 8,912,259 in 1920. In the North the growth was from 1,027,674 in 1910 to 1,472,163 in 1920. Of the 635,250 increase in the Negro population in the last 10 years, the South, with 85 per cent of the Negroes, showed a gain of only 162,832, while the North, with less than 15 per cent, had an increase of 472,418, or nearly 75 per cent of the entire growth. In Pennsylvania, which has a larger Negro population than either Maryland or Kentucky, the increase in Negro population was 46.7 per cent. The interesting point is why the growth in the South is so small. Was migration to the North and West during the war's industrial boom the answer?

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
JUNE 27, 1921

THE DYING NEGRO RACE.

Special reports made by the Bureau of Census show that there has been a marked decline in the natural increase of the negro race in the United States, and the figures of the preliminary statements made upon the subject are causing much speculation as to the fate of the negro and his final disappearance as a racial unit in our complex civilization.

During the last decade the total population of the country increased 14.9 per cent.—white, 16 per cent., negro, 6.5 per cent., Japanese, 53.9 per cent. If these figures be correct, it would seem that we have changed the Black Peril for the Yellow Peril, and our last condition will be worse than the first, that the theatre of racial strife will be transferred in large measure to the far Western States. The difference between the two Perils as they are called is that with the Black Peril we have had to deal with a race trained for centuries to submission; with the Yellow Peril we shall be under the necessity of conferring in a diplomatic way with a free people brought into touch with the outside world largely through American initiative and rather proud, not to say offensively assertive, of their National honor.

There has been a marked decrease in the negro population of the Southern States, which can be accounted for by the heavy movement of negroes to the North during the years of the World War. The most significant statement made in the Census reports is that while the death rate among the negroes did not change greatly during the decade covered by the inquiry there was a considerable decrease in the birthrate. An increasing death rate and a decreasing birthrate means eventually only one thing—race annihilation. This is what some of the students of the negro question have argued would be the end of the negro race in America.

We should not rejoice at that as we owe a great deal to the negro, and we would not destroy him because of the fool friends he has followed and the mistakes he has made under their leadership. Under the American system of slavery—"quasi-barbarism" it is called by the Springfield Republican—the death rate among the negroes is lower than it was after his emancipation and the birthrate is higher. It will be said by the Abolitionist school that the reason is obvious, an explanation that will not be altogether effective so long as the figures prove that the death rate among the negroes outside the South now is higher than it was in the South under slavery.

BOSTON MASS HERALD
JUNE 27, 1921

The Negro in the North

The announcement just made by the Census Bureau shows that while the white population of the United States gained only 16 per cent. in the last decade, a decrease of more than 6 per cent. as compared with the preceding ten years census period, owing to the practical cessation of immigration through the war years, the negro population, while unaffected by immigration, showed the lowest gain on record, an increase of only 6½ per cent.

But more striking still, the figures show that the negro has been migrating in large numbers from the states south of the Mason and Dixon line to the North and West, for three-fourths of the negro increase was found outside the South. It seems that 85 of every 100 negroes in the country are still in the southern states, yet the negro population of the West increased between 1910 and 1920 by 55 per cent., of the North by 43 per cent., and of the South by a little less than 2 per cent. Moreover, between 1900 and 1910 the negro population of the entire country had gained more than 11 per cent., and between 1890 and 1900 it had gained 18 per cent.

This means that the negroes have been moving in masses to the industrial centres of the North and West. Michigan now has 60,000 negroes; its gain in ten years has been more than 250 per cent. The negro populations of Ohio and Illinois have gone up by 67 per cent.; Cleveland, for instance, has a large negro population, and some months ago her normal school was graduating colored pupils who were expecting to instruct white children in the public schools. There are more negroes now in Pennsylvania than in Maryland and Kentucky; the rate of gain in the Keystone state has been nearly 48 per cent.

These changes are significant. Induced probably by the demand for labor in the factory cities of the North through the years of the World War, these settlements of southern negroes in the North are likely to present new phases of the race problem. Also, while the high death rate of the negro seems not to have lessened, the birth rate does seem to have decreased.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Negro Population and the Death Rate

Norfolk Virginal 8/24/21

The increase of Negro population in the United States in the past ten years, given by the census authorities as 6.5 per cent is the smallest yet known. The figures have attracted wide attention, especially in the South, where both this small increase and the migration of the last few years emphasize the abnormally high death rate among Negroes, and the need for more generous provision for their health, like those of Virginia and North Carolina, have for years been building up a humane and statesmanlike policy in this respect; and public sentiment throughout the South is growing rapidly in regard to the need and obligation for such work. The Columbia, S. C. *State* in a recent editorial urges it upon the attention and he conscience of "every Southern governor, legislature college and progressive association," and individually of "every good man and woman." Many other papers take the same attitude; and some add frankly that health and prosperity will never be secure for any part of the South until they are secure for all.

THE CITY PROBLEM

literary Digest- 3/26/21

TWO STARTLING EDITORIALS, separated by only a week's time, appeared not long ago in the New York *Tribune*, and a glance at their opening paragraphs will reveal how grave is the city problem. Says one: "The 1920 census shows that the country's urban population has at last overtopped its rural population. There are 54,318,082 persons living in cities and 51,390,739 outside them." Says the other: "Six million witnesses can testify to the fact that a drastic investigation into conditions in New York City is a vital and immediate necessity. The evidence is on every hand. You can see it in the gross incompetency of city officials. You can see it in the utter breakdown of the Police Department. You can see it in the graft that has flourished." True, this is Republican criticism of a Democratic city administration, but it has a familiar ring. And not in New York alone, but in many of our great cities. And when the question arises, "What are we going to do about it?" a newspaper answers: "Run and tell the legislature. Demand a drastic investigation." For, as Mr. Arthur William Dunn reminds us in "The Community and the Citizen": "Cities receive their right of self-government from the State. Their form of government and the powers they may exercise are prescribed in a charter granted by the legislature just as some of the colonies received charters from the King."

So, when a city gets into trouble, it turns to the legislature. No wonder! As Mr. Dunn goes on to explain, the legislature is often responsible for the trouble—or to a large extent responsible. "The city does not always have even the right of ratifying the charter. Since the charters are often long and detailed, and since the legislature usually holds the right to change them at will, the amount of self-government left to the city may be very limited," tho it is clear that "legislators from all parts of the State, many of them from rural districts, can not know the peculiar needs of the city so well as the people of the city themselves," and tho "it is much easier for scheming politicians and corrupt corporations to exercise an influence over a few legislators than over the citizens of the city."

Convinced that their troubles result from something wrong with their charters, a number of our cities are demanding new charters, always with a view to simplifying the machinery of city government. When a city is ruled by an old-fashioned "council of two chambers—an upper chamber, or board of aldermen, and a lower chamber, or common council," with the mayor "little more than a presiding officer for the council," there is "difficulty in fixing responsibility," and the "elective council members are frequently incompetent to direct the business of the various city departments."

Some of the revised charters granted to cities have greatly reduced the powers of the council while greatly increasing those of the mayor, and many new charters provide a "commission form," under which "the government is placed wholly in the hands of a commission of from three to nine men (most often five), who are elected by the people at large. One member of the commission is mayor, but he has no powers different from those of the other members," each of whom "is placed at the head of one of the main departments. Thus there is a commissioner of public works, a commissioner of finance, a commissioner of public safety, and so on."

This arrangement, first put into practise at Galveston, Texas, is said (1) to "prevent the concentration of too much power in the hands of one man, the mayor; (2) supplant the large council with the small commission, which makes it easier for the people to hold their legislative body responsible for its acts; (3) fix the responsibility for the management of each department upon one man; and (4) facilitate the transaction of the city's business."

When objections are raised to the commission plan it is on the ground that it is considered "unwise to combine legislative and administrative powers in one body," and also because there are people who believe that "the commission plan tends to break up the city government into three, five, or more parts without sufficient provision for unity." So there are cities—several of them now—that prefer the "city-manager plan."

This, too, provides for a commission. But "the commission becomes a board of directors for the city, and the city manager is their expert superintendent, to whom is given full power to administer, or manage, the city's business in all its departments and to appoint his own subordinates." Generally the commission is allowed "to seek its manager wherever he may be found." When Sumter, S. C., which was the first city to adopt the plan, sought a manager, it advertised widely throughout the country. "One hundred and fifty replies were received, mostly from trained civil engineers, and from this list the commission made its choice."

Now, this growing insistence upon the simplification of city government is not only a demand for efficiency in the business sense, it is still more a demand for efficiency in the moral sense. The great—in fact, the greatest—need is that of honesty. Enormous sums of money are raised by taxation, and passages in "The New Civics," by Roscoe Lewis Ashley, recount the activities these sums should adequately support. "We find first that of preserving order, since disorder, evasion of law, and crime increase as population becomes more congested. Fully as important is the subject of health. The larger the city the greater the menace to health from epidemics, from the spread of ordinary contagious diseases, and from the accumulation of filth and waste. In self-protection cities must make and enforce strict plumbing and sewerage regulations, they must provide a supply of pure water, they must prevent the use of preservatives in milk and meats, and must have careful inspection of all foods which are offered for sale."

Meanwhile, "the proper paving and care of streets constitutes a task of no mean proportions. The construction of public-school buildings, the maintenance of schools of every grade, from kindergartens to high schools or even colleges, and the selection of teachers require the best thought and effort of one of the city's most important departments, the Board of Education. Almost as essential for the social well-being of the people is the work of education, culture, and recreation furnished by city libraries, parks, and playgrounds.

"Possibly the greatest problem confronting our city governments is the question of public utilities. There are five public utilities which are needed in every city: these are water, gas, electricity, transportation, and telephone service. In cities the householders can not furnish their own supply of water, and most of them must depend on others for light, transportation and telephone service. Among a municipality's necessary duties is that of deciding whether these utilities shall be provided by private corporations or by the city, in other words whether the city shall have municipal ownership of any or all of these utilities." If the answer is "Yes," then the city has added to the already long list of things for which money raised by taxation must be spent.

We say "must be," but is it in reality so spent—all of it? Not only can city officials waste the city's money in foolish ventures, they can steal it—lay out a portion of it on genuine work for the city and pocket the rest, or pay for things purchased at prices far beyond what they are worth and make the dealer divide the extra amount with them, or even, as has happened in many American cities, put imaginary names on pay-rolls and, with the sums thus expended for "wages," fill their own purses. When such men get control of a city that city becomes dangerous. Its police force is depraved, its building laws unobserved, its health laws violated. Its streets go dirty. Its schools decline. Its entire morale deteriorates. Happily, our cities are finding that out. While a great deal still remains to be accomplished in the struggle for better government in the cities, it is at least an enlightened struggle and one that grows increasingly hopeful.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Population – 1921.

General.

Literary Digest 7/9/21

Division and State	Total Population		White		Negro		Indian		Chinese		Japanese		All Other	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	91,972,266	94,822,431	81,731,957	10,463,013	9,827,763	242,959	265,683	61,686	71,531	111,025	72,157	9,506	3,175
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:														
New England	7,400,909	6,552,681	7,316,053	6,480,514	79,055	66,306	1,722	2,076	3,588	3,499	348	272	143	14
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	19,315,892	21,641,957	18,880,452	600,059	417,870	5,961	7,717	8,805	8,189	3,263	1,643	1,099	21
East North Central	21,475,543	18,250,621	20,938,985	17,927,622	514,529	300,836	15,579	18,255	5,067	3,415	943	482	440	11
West North Central	12,544,249	11,637,921	12,225,370	11,351,621	278,520	242,662	37,263	41,406	1,678	1,195	1,215	1,000	203	37
South Atlantic	13,990,272	12,194,895	9,648,935	8,071,603	4,325,120	4,112,488	13,671	9,054	1,823	1,582	360	156	363	12
East South Central	8,893,307	8,409,901	6,367,547	5,754,326	2,523,532	2,652,513	1,623	2,612	542	414	35	26	28	10
West South Central	10,242,224	8,784,534	8,117,045	6,721,491	2,063,607	1,984,426	59,231	76,767	1,579	1,303	578	428	184	119
Mountain	3,336,101	2,633,517	3,212,905	2,520,455	30,801	21,467	76,899	75,338	4,339	5,614	10,792	10,447	365	196
Pacific	5,566,871	4,192,304	5,353,634	4,023,873	47,790	29,195	31,010	32,458	34,265	46,320	93,491	57,703	6,681	2,755
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine	768,014	742,371	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363	839	892	161	108	7	13	2	.....
New Hampshire	443,083	430,572	442,331	429,906	621	564	44	34	79	67	8	1	.....	.....
Vermont	352,428	355,956	351,806	354,298	574	1,621	24	26	11	8	4	3	9	.....
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,366,416	3,803,510	3,324,926	45,468	38,055	550	688	2,542	2,582	192	151	94	14
Rhode Island	604,397	542,610	593,979	532,492	10,036	9,529	106	284	229	272	35	33	12	.....
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,114,756	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174	159	152	566	462	102	71	26	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York	10,385,227	9,113,614	10,172,085	8,966,845	198,433	134,191	5,504	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247	726	19
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,537,167	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760	99	168	1,187	1,139	324	206	71	.....
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	7,665,111	8,432,785	7,467,713	284,494	193,919	358	1,503	1,825	1,784	253	190	302	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio	5,759,394	4,767,121	5,571,894	4,654,897	186,183	111,452	152	127	942	569	130	76	93	.....
Indiana	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320	125	279	283	276	81	38	20	2
Illinois	6,485,280	5,638,591	6,299,339	5,526,962	182,254	109,049	194	188	2,794	2,103	478	285	221	4
Michigan	3,668,412	2,810,173	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115	5,613	7,519	798	241	194	49	98	2
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,617,054	2,320,555	5,200	2,900	9,495	10,142	250	226	60	34	8	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota	2,387,125	2,075,708	2,368,919	2,059,227	8,809	7,084	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67	43	2
Iowa	2,404,021	2,224,771	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973	529	471	235	97	29	36	42	3
Missouri	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452	171	313	412	535	135	99	52	4
North Dakota	646,872	577,056	639,954	569,855	467	617	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59	1	.....
South Dakota	636,547	583,888	619,147	563,771	831	817	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42	5	.....
Nebraska	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590	30	28
Kansas	1,769,257	1,690,949	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107	30	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware	223,003	202,322	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181	2	5	43	30	8	4	.....	.....
Maryland	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250	32	55	371	378	29	24	13	.....
District of Columbia	437,571	331,069	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446	37	68	461	369	103	47	144	11
Virginia	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096	822	539	277	154	56	14	106	.....
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,221,119	1,377,230	1,156,817	86,345	64,173	7	36	98	90	10	3	11	.....
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2	1	.....
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,515,400	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843	304	331	93	57	15	8	55	.....
Georgia	2,895,832	2,609,121	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987	125	95	211	233	9	4	8	.....
Florida	968,470	752,619	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669	518	74	181	191	106	50	25	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656	57	234	62	52	9	12	4	.....
Tennessee	2,337,885	2,184,789	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088	56	216	57	43	8	8	13	2
Alabama	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282	405	909	59	62	18	4	8	4
Mississippi	1,790,618	1,797,114	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2	3	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891	106	460	113	62	5	9	3	1
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874	1,066	780	387	507	57	31	131	110
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,657,155	1,822,541	1,444,531	149,407	137,612	55,949	74,825	303	139	67	48	16	.....
Texas	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,918,136	3,204,848	741,723	690,049	2,110	702	776	595	449	340	34	8
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana	548,889	376,053	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585	69	24
Idaho	431,866	325,594	425,668	319,221	920	651	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363	26	12
Wyoming	194,402	145,965	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596	92	84
Colorado	939,629	799,024	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300	70	1
New Mexico	360,350	327,301	334,679	304,594	5,733	1,628	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258	4	.....
Arizona	334,162	204,354	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371	32	.....
Utah	449,396	373,351	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110	60	20
Nevada	77,407	81,875	70,699	74,276	346	513	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864	12	55
PACIFIC:														
Washington	1,356,621	1,141,990	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058	9,060	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,388	12,929	1,150	186
Oregon	783,389	672,765	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418	268	312
California	3,426,861	2,377,549	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645	17,360	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356	5,263	2,257

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR AND RACE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

CENSUS DISCOVERIES ABOUT US

Literary Digest 7/9/21

A YOUNG LADY IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND, particularly if she lived in Massachusetts, where there are only ninety-six and a fraction men to every hundred women, would do well to consult the Census Bureau. There she would learn that in Nevada men outnumber women by nearly half; that is, she would have a better chance by one and a half times (theoretically) of getting a life partner in the Sagebrush State. In Georgia, however, there seems to be just about the right number of each sex to go around: the average for the whole country, according to Washington figures, is 104 men to every 100 women. The sad fact, set forth by the New York *Herald*, is that while "the female of the species may be more deadly than the male, there are less of them in the United States." There are, in fact, 2,000,000 more men than women in this country, *The Herald* points out. But, it also hastens to add, "every census in the last century has shown from 103 to 106 males to every hundred females." *The Herald* then goes on to account for this state of affairs:

"Nature, knowing the inherent weakness of mere man, turns him out in large quantities. In all Western civilization more boys than girls are born, and in new colonies the excess of male births is particularly high.

"The male gets a start in Europe which he can not keep. The diseases of infancy are more fatal to boys than to girls. In maturity the male is carried off by the perils of war or work. In old age the superior vitality of the female asserts itself as it did in childhood. The result is that in western Europe, in spite of the excess of male births, there are more females than males."

Other interesting facts which the Census Bureau reveals are that the preponderance of men is due in large measure to the fact that the total population includes many foreign-born persons, among whom the men greatly outnumber the women; that while the negro population of the South increased only 1.9 per cent. during the decade, the increase in the North was over 43 per cent., and in the West over 55 per cent. However, thinks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "this may be explained by the great migration of negroes to the North during the war." The rate of increase in the negro population, 6.5 per cent., which was the lowest on record, can not, in the opinion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, be explained except by a decrease in the birth-rate. "Increase is due to excess of birth-rate over death-rate," points out this paper; "and the negro population has not been affected either by immigration or emigration."

"The altered distribution of the colored population is sensational," thinks the New York *World*. But, points out the Buffalo *Times*:

"It may be called that, if one chooses to look upon so remarkable a migratory change from the dramatic point of view, but the real question is the manner in which the North and West are adjusting themselves to the altered state of affairs.

"The Northern and Western attitude is as important as the Southern. Every negro who moves North helps to simplify the South's racial problem. In exact ratio as the Southern race issue becomes less complex, the Northern and Western one grows more so."

The greatest rate of growth in the past ten years is credited to the Japanese, who increased 53.9 per cent., while the white population showed only a 16 per cent. expansion for the decade. A decrease among the Indians of 8.6 per cent. loses some of its significance when it is learned that the 1920 census enumerators classed as whites persons having only a slight trace of Indian blood who were classed as Indians by the 1910 enumerators. "The Indians, in fact, have shown little change in numbers in the last half century," asserts the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. As the New York *Times* analyzes these reports:

"While it is true that a great deal of the comparative growth among the whites came from immigration, it is also true that the native whites increased faster than the negroes. Thus between 1900 and 1910 the native whites increased nearly 21 per cent., the negroes a little over 11. While the growth of the white population between 1910 and 1920 was 16 per cent., a little more than 6 per cent. less than in the previous decade, the virtual suspension of immigration by the war seems sufficiently to account for this reduction.

"In spite of this the increase of the white population in the last ten years was more than two and a half times that of the colored."

"That our Japanese population has increased 54 per cent. in a decade means little so long as the total is only 111,000," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. But Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., writing in the New York *American*, tells us that the Japanese population is increasing "through percolation along the Mexican border, and by accretions from the army of students and business men, who have the right of entry," and that they

plan the economic conquest of the Pacific coast. What is of more importance than the increase among the Japanese, thinks *The Inquirer*, is the small increase among our negro population. This "has taken place during a period of unusual change in the status and fortunes of the negro," notes the Springfield *Republican*. Continues this paper:

"It is a familiar phenomenon that more favorable economic and social conditions, while working both ways, tend on the whole toward a reduction of the birth-rate. A higher standard of living leads parents whose means are sharply limited to consider the circumference of the family circle as a factor of new concern in their scheme of things. If the death-rate is kept in progressive control the decreased birth-rate is not necessarily an indication of race decline. It may be rather the contrary.

"How far the decline in the birth-rate of American negroes is to be accounted for as here suggested it would be difficult to judge without a comprehensive survey. There is not lacking, however, impressive evidence that the old plantation standards of quasi-barbarism are steadily being replaced by higher ones. The Northern and Western exodus during the war years and earlier reflected dissatisfaction with conditions in the South and new ambition to break away from them. . . . . .

"The old days of the slave plantation are past, and the solution of the problem means getting still further away from those days, not in retracing any steps that have been taken. Only the future can demonstrate whether the negro's numbers are steadily to decrease. It needs no prophecy to tell that his increased usefulness in the American nation depends upon the development without discrimination of the opportunities guaranteed to him under the Constitution."

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
AUGUST 27, 1921

IS THE NEGRO PASSING?

Rate of Increase of the Race Declining—Certain Diseases, Against Which Negroes Have Inferior Resisting Powers, Are Making Inroads on Their Numbers

[From the Charleston News and Courier]

Some time ago, at the time the census figures for the country by races were published, The News and Courier called attention to the fact that these figures disclosed a net gain in population for the South of 3,586,107 whites during the decade as against only 162,832 negroes. In other words, for every negro added to the population of the South between 1910 and 1920, there were added 22 white persons. It was shown further that with a total negro population of 10,463,013 the net gain in negro population for the last census decade had been only half as great as the gain between 1890-1900, and that it had been smaller by over 135,000 than the net gain between 1840-1850, when the total negro population was only 3,638,808.

So rapid and progressive has been the decline in the rate of increase of negro population in the past thirty years that The News and Courier was moved in the article referred to to ask: "Is the negro in America dying out?" The same question is now raised by the Raliegh News and Observer which declares that "records of the United States census together with records from the Registry of Vital Statistics maintained by the State Board of Health of North Carolina indicate that the answer may be affirmative." The Raleigh newspaper declares that in North Carolina the ratio of negro population in the State has been declining slowly but steadily for the past forty years and that there is now "a wide gap between the net gain per thousand white population and the net gain per thousand negro population annually."

North Carolina was one of the first States in the South to inaugurate records of births and deaths for negroes and while these records date back only five years their value is already apparent. For last year they show that the white birth rate in North Carolina was 333 per 100,000 against the negro birth rate of 318 per 100,000, a margin of 15 per 100,000 in favor of the whites. On the other hand the death rate per 100,000 white people in North Carolina last year was 116 whereas the death rate among negroes per 100,000 was 189, the death rate among the negroes per 100,000 being .63 per cent higher than that among the whites. The net gain in births over deaths by whites was 217, whereas the negro population showed a net gain of only 149 per 100,000 of population.

"Pursued mathematically," says The News and Observer, "the continuation of the widening ratio of racial divisions, the decline will reduce the negro population to less than 15 per cent of the whole within the next 100 years, and will carry it to the vanishing point within two centuries. Many conditions enter into the situation that cannot be reckoned with until they develop, but figured on a mathematical basis alone, the figures are apparently against the permanency of a negro population in the South."

Perhaps the most interesting statement in The News and Observer's article is the assertion that in North Carolina, where tuberculosis has received more attention than elsewhere in the South, it has not been found possible thus far to check the ravages of this disease among the colored people. "The unfavorable death rate among negroes in the State," The News and Observer says, "is believed to be due to inferior resisting powers of their race for certain diseases that are prevalent in this country. Tuberculosis, for instance, kills 260 negroes per 100,000 every year in North Carolina, while only 99 white people die from the cause. The contention that living conditions among blacks are unfavorable in the treatment of tuberculosis is apparently answered in experiments that have placed whites and blacks under the same institutional care with the result that the ratio of deaths is maintained."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Georgia.

Population - 1921.

"OUR HUMAN WASTAGE."

Constitution 3/27/21

During 1920, according to the records of the city registrar, of the total of 3,509 deaths that occurred in Atlanta, eight per cent, or 293, were due to violence in one form or another, and, hence, were wholly avoidable.

This is an awful price to pay violence—a ghastly toll of human life to human inefficiency.

Of the 293 violent deaths, fifteen were cases of self-destruction; twenty-eight were due to railroad accidents; **forty-one were "automobile killings,"** and **eighty-six were homicides!**

What a reminder of our carelessness ot human life!

Think ot the misery, the heartaches, the shipwrecked hopes; of the wasted energy and of the mothers' tears, that are represented in tnat ghastly total of 239 deaths by violence—deaths that were unnatural, untimely, avoidable!

Taking the country as a whole, a recently-completed statistical survey by the Red Cross society shows that at the present rate 20,000 children alone, under fourteen, are killed by accident in the United States every year!

What appalling slaughter of the innocents!

Every one of those 20,000 innocent victims of **somebody's carelessness** represents a loss that nobody can even begin to comprehend—nobody, unless, possibly, it be one who has experienced the grief that fills the heart of a mother whose child has been unexpectedly brought home dead!

Every one of those 20,000 human sacrifices to speed, to greed in some form, or to somebody's lack of appreciation of the value of human life, is a potential builder, a potential leader in worthy endeavor, a potential worker in commerce, in art, in industry, in the pursuits that make the world better, brighter and happier.

If permitted to live, every one of them, perhaps, would grow into useful manhood or womanhood—into valuable citizenship.

But, unless the future in this respect is an improvement over the past, those 20,000 little ones are not going to be permitted to live—they are going to be slaughtered, **by accident!**

Their parents will be saddened and heart-broken by their loss; the whole country will share the burden imposed by their death.

Surely, it is time for the people, in Atlanta and everywhere else in the country, to **do something** in the direction of curtailing the astounding annual wastage of precious life.

NEGRO PERCENTAGE IN GEORGIA DROPS

Constitution 6/18/21

Washington, June 17.—In eighty-two of the 155 counties in Georgia, the number of negroes decreased between 1910 and 1920, the census bureau announced today. In most counties of the state, it was announced, there also was a decrease in the percentage of negroes compared with with whites.

The negro population, which was 1,176,987 in 1910, increased to 1,206,365 in 1920, a gain of 2.5 per cent. The white population during the decade increased from 1,431,802 to 1,688,114, or 18 per cent.

Negroes in 1920 comprised 41.7 per cent of Georgia's total population, compared with 45.1 per cent in 1910.

The census bureau also announced that in 1920 there were 328,838 persons ten years of age and over in Georgia unable to write, a decrease in illiteracy from 20.7 per cent to 15.3 per cent. Of this number 261,115 were negroes and 67,657 whites.

BRITTAIN COMMENTS.

In commenting on the report, State Superintendent of Schools M. L. Brittain issued the following statement:

"The decrease in illiteracy in the last ten years is a great credit to the advancement of the state," said M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, in an interview Friday. "The percentage decrease is much heavier than in any ten years previous, and I believe the total illiterates will prove to be less than the total shown by any neighboring state.

"If the figures of the bulletin are correct, the showing of negroes is remarkable. Every white man in Georgia must carry besides the burden of educating his own family practically the obligation of educating a negro family as well. While perhaps we have not done all we might, still the record of our state is very creditable. What critics frequently forget is the fact that before 1865 it was not legal to educate the negro. We had to begin at that time, with half our population, nearly a million, illiterates.

"In 1870 this, together with the fact that the civil war for the ten years previous prevented school operations, caused us to reach our lowest point of illiteracy, 27 per cent white illiterates, 95 per cent colored; in 1880 this was reduced to 22 per cent white, 80 per cent colored. 1890, 18 per cent white, 62 per cent colored; 1900, 11.5 per cent white, 50 per cent colored; 1910, 7.8 per cent white, 36.5 per cent colored. The showing in 1920, 4 per cent white and 13.3 per cent colored illiterates, is something to be proud of."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

NEGRO INCREASE IN POPULATION SHOWS DECLINE

Georgia Leads in Numbers by 300,000 Over Mississippi, Her Nearest Competitor.

BLACKS GAIN 635,250 IN TEN-YEAR PERIOD

Change in Rating of Those With Indian Blood Accounts for Loss in Wards of Nation.

Constitution 6/26 1/21

BY CLARK HOWELL, JR.
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Wshington, D. C., June 25.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—Figures released today by the bureau of census, department of commerce, show that Georgia has by far the greatest negro population of any state in the union, the next state, Mississippi, having approximately 300,000 less. The figures show, however, that while the negro population was being increased by 30,000 during the past decade, the white population increased 258,000, the total increment of population from 1910 to 1920 approximately 288,000.

The rate of increase in the negro population for the United States which is not perceptibly affected by immigration or emigration, is by far the lowest on record. This element of the population has been growing at a rapidly diminishing rate during the past thirty years, its percentage of increase having declined from 18 per cent between 1890 and 1900 to 11.2 per cent during the following decade and to 6.5 per cent during the ten years ended January 1, 1920. Such data as are available in regard to birth and death rate among the negroes indicate that the birth rate has decreased considerably since 1900, while the death rate has not changed greatly.

Rates of Increase.

The following statement shows the negro population in 1920 and 1910, with the rates of increase during the past two decades for the south, the north and the west. The line between the north and south follows the northern boundaries of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The west is that part of the country lying west of the eastern limits of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Negro population, by geographic sections:

Section.	1920.	1910.	Per Cent of Increase 1910-20	Per Cent of Increase 1900-10
The south	8,912,259	8,749,427	1.9	10.4
The north	1,472,163	1,027,674	43.3	16.7
The west	78,591	50,662	55.1	67.5
Total	10,463,013	9,827,763	6.5	11.2

The total numerical increase in the negro population during the decade was 635,250. Of this increase, 472,418, or nearly three-fourths, took place in the north and west, while only 162,832, or about one-fourth, was reported for the south, despite the fact that about 85 per cent of the total negro population is still found in the south.

Without exception, the northern and western states which border on the south reported greater rates of increase in negro population than the average for the country, and in several of these states the rates were very large—for example, in Illinois, 67.1 per cent; in Ohio, 67.1 per cent, and in Pennsylvania, 46.7 per cent. The last mentioned state has a larger negro population than either Maryland or Kentucky. The greatest rate of growth in negro population reported by any state having more than 10,000 negro inhabitants appears for Michigan, 251 per cent, the negro population of this state having increased from 17,115 in 1910 up to 60,082 in 1920.

White Increase Less.

The rate of increase in the white population during the recent decade, 16 per cent, is considerably less than the corresponding rate for the period 1910-1920, which was 22.3 per cent. This decline is accounted for mainly by the great reduction in the volume of immigration during the period of the world war. An estimate based on the excess of births over deaths and on the excess of immigration over emigration yields a total differing by only a small fraction of 1 per cent from the total white population enumerated.

The total population of the United States, 105,710,620, comprises 94,822,431 white persons, 10,463,013 negroes, 242,959 Indians, 111,025 Japanese, 61,686 Chinese, 5,603 Filipinos, 2,502 Hindus, 1,230 Koreans and 147 others (Siamese, Hawaiians, Malays, Maoris and Samoans). The corresponding figures 1910 were as follows: 81,731,957 white persons, 9,827,763 negroes, 265,683 Indians, 72,157 Japanese, 71,531 Chinese, 160 Filipinos, 2,545 Hindus, 462 Koreans and 8 others (Maoris). The rates of increase for the principal races during the decade were: Total population, 14.9 per cent; white, 16 per cent; negro, 6.5 per cent; Japanese, 53.9 per cent. The Indian population decreased by 8.6 per cent and the Chinese population by 13.8 per cent.

Indians Decrease.

The decrease in the Indian population, as enumerated, is probably to be accounted for in part by the enumeration as Indians in 1910 and as whites in 1920, of certain persons having only slight traces of Indian blood. In 1910 a special effort was made to secure a complete enumeration of all persons having any perceptible amount of Indian blood for the purpose of preparing a special report showing tribal relations, purity of Indian blood, etc., and it is probable that for this reason a considerable number of persons who would ordinarily have been reported as whites were enumerated as Indians in 1910. This assumption is borne out by a comparison of the totals shown for the Indian population at the last four censuses — the only ones at which a complete enumeration of the Indian population has been attempted. These are: 1920, 242,959; 1910, 265,683; 1900, 237,196; 1890, 248,253. Of the total decrease in the Indian population between 1910 and 1920, amounting to 22,724, by far the greater part, 18,876, took place in Oklahoma alone. The only pronounced increase was reported for North Carolina—from 7,851 to 11,824. The only other states which had, in 1920, 1,000 or more Indian inhabitants and which reported increases in Indian population were Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Arizona and California.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Indiana

Population – 1921.

Indiana's Negro Population Increases 34 Per Cent

N. Y. C. POST
APRIL 6, 1921

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The negro population of Indiana increased 34 per cent between 1910 and 1920 as compared with an increase of 7.9 per cent in the white population, the Census Bureau announced today.

The population of Indiana by color in 1920 was: White, 2,249,068; negro, 80,810; Indian, 128; Chinese, 283; Japanese, 81, and all others, 20.

North Carolina

Population – 1921.

Negro Birth Rate Larger Than White

MORE THAN 25,000 NEGRO BABIES BORN IN STATE LAST YEAR

Afro-American Presbyterian 3/17/24

To the Colored People of North Carolina:

The Bureau of Vital Statistics wants to congratulate the colored people of North Carolina on their compliance with the Vital Statistics Law during 1920, namely, the reporting of births and deaths. The Director of this Bureau has always felt that the colored birth rate in North Carolina was as high as, or higher than, the white rate, but up until the good year of 1920, the figures showed a lower rate than the white rate. There were during 1920 25,568 colored births. The rates were as follows:

White — 32.8
Colored — 32.9

This shows clearly to my mind that the colored people of North Carolina are beginning to realize as never before the importance of this valuable law to their children and their children's children and are bending their energies to comply with the law. It is the fond hope and expectation that during 1921 every colored birth in North Carolina will be reported to the local registrar promptly and that every certificate will be written in a legible hand with good ink.

The Director of this Bureau hopes that every colored school teacher, every colored minister, every colored newspaper, and every leader of the colored race will put this most important matter before their people and see that the name of every colored child born in North Carolina is registered with the Bureau of Vital Statistics where this information will be preserved as long as the State of North Carolina exists. For your information will say, there is a local registrar in every city and town and township in the State. Find out who your local registrar is and file your reports with him promptly. See that the baby's name is on the birth certificate.

Yours truly,
F. M. REGISTER,
Deputy State Registrar

Population - 1921.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON S C NEWS-COUR
JUNE 1, 1921
The Races in South Carolina.

Shortly after the publication of the relative white and colored population for South Carolina by the Census Bureau in October, 1911, we made the following prediction with regard to the time when both the City of Charleston and the State of South Carolina would have a white majority of their respective inhabitants:

"It is manifest from these figures that if the rate of increase and decrease of the races continues the same for twenty years in the State, and for ten years in the city, both the State and the city will have by the expiration of these periods a white majority."

So far as the city is concerned this prediction has already been verified, for the figures of the census of 1920 show that the white population of Charleston is now 35,617 and the colored population 32,292, giving the whites a clear majority of 3,325 in the ten years.

It is too early, of course, to speak positively with regard to the State, as only ten years have expired and not twenty, but the figures lately published show as clearly as a future event can be predicted that the State long before the expiration of twenty years from 1910 will have a white majority, and probably a considerable white majority.

The population of the State is now 1,683,724, of whom 818,538 are white and 864,719 are colored, a majority for the blacks of only 46,181, in place of 156,682, the black majority in 1910.

In the ten years the whites have increased 20.5 per cent, as against only 3.5 per cent for the blacks.

It will be interesting to note the figures for the State since the first census in 1790:

	Total.	White.	Colored.
1790.....	249,073	140,108	108,805
1800.....	345,591	196,255	149,336
1810.....	415,115	214,196	200,918
1820.....	502,741	237,440	265,301
1830.....	581,185	257,863	323,322
1840.....	594,398	259,084	335,314
1850.....	667,507	274,563	293,944
1860.....	703,708	291,300	412,320
1870.....	705,706	289,667	415,814
1880.....	995,577	391,105	604,333
1890.....1,151,149		462,608	688,934
1900.....1,340,316		557,807	782,321
1910.....1,515,400		679,161	835,843
1920.....1,683,724		818,538	864,719

The respective majorities are as follows:

	White Majority.	Colored Majority
1790.....	31,303	.....
1800.....	46,919	.....
1810.....	13,277	.....
1820.....	.....	27,861
1830.....	.....	65,459
1840.....	.....	76,230
1850.....	.....	119,381
1860.....	.....	120,980
1870.....	.....	126,147
1880.....	.....	213,227
1890.....	.....	226,326
1900.....	.....	224,514
1910.....	.....	156,682
1920.....	.....	46,181

As is well known, the figures for 1870 are not to be relied upon, for under the tests made by the Census Bureau in 1880 it was shown that the census of 1870 evidently omitted between 100,000 and 200,000 in the figures for both races.

The people of the State are necessarily most interested in the number of voters of each race, supposing that the Constitution of the State contained no educational qualification. These figures, covering the adult males and adult females over twenty-one years of age, have not yet been issued by the Census Bureau for 1920, but the indications of the census of 1910 are that in all probability the State at present has a white majority of male voters, although the colored majority in 1910 of souls was 156,682, yet the colored was majority of males of voting age only 3,455.

How this great difference was probably in ing to the fact that the immigration into the State was largely of white males and the emigration from the State was largely of colored males. There is no reason to suppose that there will be any change in the present census covering the last ten years. The enormous emigration of negroes from this and all other Southern States is due, probably, to the great demand for unskilled labor at the North during the period since 1914, when the cessation of immigration began. The figures have not yet been published, but it seems probable that they will show an emigration of between half a million and one million negroes from the former slave States to the former free States. Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi have shown an actual decrease in colored population, and the figures for every Southern State already published have shown a great falling off in the increase of the blacks.

It is true that the rate of emigration of negroes may not be so high in the next ten years, but inasmuch as the act now of force restricts immigration into the United States, and will probably be followed by similar acts, the demand for cheap labor at the North will probably continue, and it can only be obtained from the negroes at the South.

Undoubtedly, too, the cruel killing of negroes at the South by mobs, which has found publicity in a way never known before, must have its effect in transferring the dark race beyond Mason and Dixon's Line.

It is well known that the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the discrimination of some of the Constitutions of the Southern States, such as the "Grandfather's Clause," are void, but the Constittuion of Mississippi, the work of Governor and Chief Justice George, for many years Senator from Mississippi, and the Constitution of South Carolina, which follows that of Mississippi, making an educational qualification alone, has never been declared objectionable by any Court, and it is difficult to see how it ever could be.

Be this as it may, both Mississippi and South Carolina will soon have, if they have not already, a white voting majority of males, and probably females, of twenty-one years and upwards.

As long as the white populations of these two States, or in fact any of the Southern States, preserve their ranks unbroken by means of primary elections confined to the white race alone, the danger of a government in which the negroes hold the balance of power is not great. It will only be when the whites divide, as they did some years ago in North Carolina, that the degradation of the suffrage, and as a result of it the State Government, is possible.

Numbers Versus Intelligence

Afro-American 9/2/21

There are still more colored people in South Carolina than whites. The figures of the last census show that only 48.6 per cent of the population are white, while 51.4 percent are colored.

So far as numbers is concerned, there are enough colored people in South Carolina to break up every mob of white lynchers, and to put up a political party of their own against the regularly established party of whites and overwhelm them at the polls.

South Carolina has numbers of colored people enough to do this, but the clored population is not sufficiently intelligent to do it. Only one out of every third man can write his name.

Superior intelligence beats numbers everytime. If the colored people of South Carolina were twice or three times or even a hundred times their present strength and had no more intelligence than they have now, they would still be governed by a handful of whites, and lynched by them at their discretion.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Virginia.

Population - 1921.

LOW DEATH RATE IS GIVEN NORFOLK

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
JANUARY 24, 1921

Percentage of 12.7 Per 1,000 Population Is Record For Year

Norfolk's death rate in 1920 was low, 12.7 per 1,000 population being the city's new percentage. Of a total of 1,472 deaths during the wear, 643 were white and 829 colored.

The death rate per 1,000 white population was only 8.5, while the death rate per 1,000 of colored population was 20. According to the last census, there are 75,256 whites in the city and 40,521 colored people.

Agains the death rate is chalked up the city's birth rate, which is placed at 27 per 1,000, no less than 3,104 babies having chosen Norfolk as a place in which to start life's journey during the past year. Of this number, 2,013 were whites and 1,091 colored.

Infant Mortality High

The statistics show that infant mortality among the colored people has reached almost alarming proportions, one pickaninny in every six born having died. Only one of every twenty-one white babies died the first year. A total of 254 babies died during the year, 94 of them being white and 160 colored.

Typhoid fever claimed five victims during the year, out of the forty-three persons the disease had attacked. Tuberculosis called fifty-four white persons and 100 colored. Seven fell before attacks of diphtheria and two from whooping cough. Pneumonia proved to be the city's greatest enemy among the diseases which visited Norfolk during 1920, no less than 243 having succumbed, ninety-four whites and 149 colored.

Seven persons in the city who died in 1920 lived to be nearly 100, while no less than twenty-nine persons lived to be ninety, or nearly ninety.

Many Laboratory Tests

The laboratory workers of the health department were busy, 10,264 examinations of all kinds having been made; 3,718 Wasserman terts were made; milk was tested for butter fat, bacteria, dirt and temperature 740 times.

The sanitary force made a total of 31,010 inspections. Nuisances of various kinds were abated to the number of 3,404. The city market came in for a large number of visits from the food inspectors, 1,121 visits having been made. Other places were visited as follows:

Packing houses, 847; commission houses, 786; bakeries, 228; bottling plants, 105; restaurants, 2,498; soda fountains, 1,347; fish houses, 373; hotels, 53; ice cream plants, 85; candy factories, 146; cold storage plants, 9; stores, 1,347.

Food, such as meats, fish, poultry, fruits, candy, vegetables, etc., was condemned to the amount of 128,833 pounds.

The city dispensary in 1920 gave the city's poor 13,444 free prescriptions. Health department doctors and nurses visited the poor 11,42[illegible]